

FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 33
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXI.--NO. 29 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 14 1899. FORTY-SECOND YEAR

DIAMONDS
The price of diamonds in the rough has advanced 10 per cent. since we bought out last lot.
We will continue to sell at the old price
Our Amsterdam agent expects another advance of 10 per cent. very shortly.
As we purchased our diamonds for the spring trade before the first advance, We will still sell at the old price
This gives our customers the advantage of at least 10 per cent., which, considering the fact that we purchase direct, in large quantities, and for cash, and sell for a reasonable advance on cost, makes buying diamonds from us a good investment.
..Challoner & Mitchell..
JEWELLERS. PHONE 675. 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
OILMENS STORES
BLANKETS
GRANITE AND TINWARE
WHOLESALE DEALERS
RIFLES AND AMMUNITION
WINES AND LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS
Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

The Cold Wave....
Makes no difference to us. We are getting prices down to zero—driving trade to the merry music of the bells of Economy and Satisfaction. This is the weather for hot BUCKWHEAT CAKES and MAPLE SYRUP, direct from Ontario.
FLAKED BARLEY for mush (more nourishing than Rolled Oats), 4 lbs. 25
HUNGARIAN FLOUR 1 25
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR 1 10
SUGAR, 20 lbs. for. 1 00
CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb. 25
DAIRY BUTTER, per lb. 20
JAM, in 5-lb. pails. 50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
KLONDIKE OUTFITTING
WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so at they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields
We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.
30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

RAZOR STROPS...
See our new stock just arrived. Use the
Premier Razor...
Fully warranted at
FOX'S, 78 Govm't St.
For Sale.
Commodious, well-arranged residence on Rockland avenue; over two acres of land; best position in city; magnificent views; low price. Address A. Z., Colonist office.
YOU WILL SAVE MONEY in buying your feed and produce of Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street. Twenty-five per cent. discount on all kinds of seed.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.
V. Y. T. CO.
Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.
THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address
The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...
Chewing Tobacco
— IN —
7s, 3s and 12s
For Prices Apply to
SIMON LEISER & CO.
Wholesale Grocers
SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Rolled Oats
Choicest in the World. No black specks, no hulls, always fresh—
THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Limited

INSIST ON GETTING THE BEST
Chase & Sanborn's Coffee
TO BE HAD OF ALL LEADING GROCERS.
Choice Designs
Gold Watches in all sizes. Gold Lorgnette Watch Chains, Gold Chain Bracelets, Gold Neckties and Pendants. Sterling Silver Hair, Hat and Cloth Brushes, Sterling Silver Manicure and Sewing Sets, Sterling Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, Sterling Silver Tea and Coffee Sets. Every article fully guaranteed.
J. WENGER, 90 Government Street

R. P. RITHET & COMP'Y
LIMITED.
Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three *** Brandy
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,
HUNGARIAN, *** STRONG BAKERS

MINING SHARES
WE HAVE SOLD OUT ALL OUR SNAPS. THE FOLLOWING PRICES WILL PREVAIL UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE:
Athabasca 42
Cariboo (Camp) 10
Cariboo of Camp McKinnay 1.52
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Wanted) 12 1/2
Dardanelles 20
Deer Park 20
Dundee 28
Echequer 62
Good Hope 67 1/2
Grand Prize 63 1/2
Iron Horse 11
Monte Christo 11
Noble Five 10 1/2
St. Kerwin 63 1/2
St. Elmo 45
Waterloo 68 1/2
White Bear 67
SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY, subject to previous sale:
5,000 Van Anda (1,000 certificates) 01 1/2
26,000 Pay Ore (pooled) 01 1/2
2,100 Nest Egg 02 1/2
5,000 Georgia 02 1/2
5,000 Rumbler 02 1/2
100 Winchester 07
200 Chance 05
5,000 Gopher (500 certificates) 03
Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office.
WANTED.
List your stock with us, as we are in daily communication with wire with Toronto, Montreal, Rossland, Spokane and other outside cities.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Victoria real estate, by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and The Dominion Permanent Loan Company.
HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE
In all parts of the city, and
FARMS AND FARMING LANDS
In all parts of the province.
A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
86 Government Street.

ASSAY OFFICE.
BROUGHTON STREET.
W. J. B. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S.,
assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.
Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
THE AUCTION MART
62 Douglas St.
RALPH CHURTON
will sell at an early date a large assortment of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
To buy or sell Mining Stock.
Call upon us, always list them with us, and at any time that you wish to invest and have not sufficient information to guide you as to which stock to select from, we will take the responsibility of advising you.
Real Estate For Sale.
All parts of the city.
MONEY TO LOAN.
CUTHBERT & COMPANY.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Mr. Mulock's Fancy for New Stamps Leads to Another Expensive Blunder.

One Post Office for Atlin District Promised to Be Opened Shortly.

Added Dignity for A.D.C.'s—New Building for Geological Museum.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The new envelope with the two-cent stamp embossed upon it has been withdrawn. The printing bureau had printed the stamp in purple, and as the Berne postal regulation requires that domestic stamps should be red, the embossed stamp must conform to this color.

Hon. G. A. Cox, of Toronto, W. Y. Soper, of Ottawa, and G. B. Ryckman, of Toronto, have purchased the Canadian and United States rights of the Dunlop Tire Company, and are applying in tomorrow's Gazette for a Dominion charter. The capital of the proposed company is \$500,000, most of which is already subscribed. The company has works at Toronto and Belleville, N. J. Minor changes in cavalry and infantry drill are announced in today's militia general orders.

An important order is made affecting the status of honorary A. D. C.'s to the Governor-General. It says the desire is to make this office approximate to that of honorary A. D. C. to the Queen. Only officers of the rank of colonel or lieutenant-colonel will be eligible for appointment, but in very exceptional cases they may be appointed from the retired list. The nature of the decoration to be worn by honorary A. D. C.'s is announced. When summoned from a distance to take part in state functions their expenses will be paid.
The government will ask parliament for an appropriation to erect a new geological museum building, which is badly needed.
The post office department will open a post office in Atlin shortly.

LIBRARY FOR WASHINGTON.

Andrew Carnegie Makes Gift to Government to Provide a Suitable Building.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie today offered to the government \$50,000 to erect a building for a public library for Washington, provided congress would furnish a site and provide for suitable maintenance not less than \$10,000 per annum. Steps will be taken at once to secure the needed legislation.

BLOWING GREAT GUNS.

Heaviest Gale in Many Years Reported Off British Coast.

London, Jan. 12.—Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom show more or less damage to life and property. The gale is one of the heaviest known in many years.
At Reading the spire of the church of St. Lawrence has been blown down.
A train has been derailed between Kilrush and Killybeg, Ireland.
At Bromsgrove, 12 miles southwest of Birmingham, a temporary isolation hospital has been destroyed.
A quantity of piles from Dover harbor works have been washed ashore at Calais, on the opposite side of the channel.
Heavy snow storms are reported in Scotland, and there have been hailstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom.

MINING SHARES

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Athabasca	42
Cariboo Creek	10
Cariboo of Camp McKinnay	1.52
Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. (Wanted)	12 1/2
Dardanelles	20
Deer Park	20
Dundee	28
Echequer	62
Good Hope	67 1/2
Grand Prize	63 1/2
Iron Horse	11
Monte Christo	11
Noble Five	10 1/2
St. Kerwin	63 1/2
St. Elmo	45
Waterloo	68 1/2
White Bear	67

GERMAN GAMBLING SCANDAL.

A Count Arrested for Forging Bills—Dismissed From Army for His Debts.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—Count Claus von Egloffstein, who was recently obliged to leave the army on account of his debts, has been arrested on the charge of forging bills.
According to the Tageblatt, Count von Egloffstein was director of the notorious gambling den, Der Frohlichen, or the Jovial club, frequented by officers of the Guards cavalry, high government officials, bankers and members of the reichstag, which has existed in Berlin for some years. There was a scandal in connection with the club early in December last, on account of which several officers were dismissed from the army. Count von Egloffstein is heir to an estate at Arkitten. He was formerly an officer of Uhlans. According to the Tageblatt, General von Hahnke, the chief of the Emperor's military cabinet, informed His Majesty daily as to the progress made by the police in their investigation. The Emperor, it further appears, said: "I demand that the whole truth be established."

LUMBERMEN REBUFFED

Canadians Who Went to Washington Found the Conference Barren of Results.

United States Must Have All the Benefit of Any Bargain Made.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The joint high commissioners held another session today, but only routine matters considered, after which an adjournment was taken until Monday. During the afternoon each commission met separately to consider propositions made by the other, the Americans paying particular attention to those relating to the North-eastern fisheries, and canal and bonding privileges.
The lumber conference yesterday came to an end with no further results than, as one of the Americans said, "to have had an exchange of views and pleasant social experience." Nearly all those present had some observation to make in behalf of the contention of their respective sides, the Canadians wanting the \$2 tax per thousand feet now imposed by the Dingley tariff bill removed and the Americans refusing to make any concessions.

Mr. Charlton and William C. Edwards made the principal statements for the Canadians and Representative Tawney for the Americans. The latter presented data showing why in the opinion of the home manufacturers the \$2 rate was needed to put American lumber products on the same basis as the imported products. The tariff on Canadian lumber, it was asserted, was more than offset by the charges the Americans were subjected to in paying for lumber, transportation and general expenses in delivering and transporting their product to the markets of the country. There was expressed a willingness and hope that some agreeable understanding might be arrived at between the conflicting interests, but the Americans were not willing to make any concessions that would jeopardize their business to the benefit of the imported products.
After the conference closed the Americans held a meeting and it was practically decided to make no representations in the lumber reciprocity matter before the joint high commission sitting here but Representative Tawney was requested and will act in the interest of the home manufacturers in any question pertaining to lumber that may come up in that connection.

It is evident that the Canadians are not a little disappointed at the outcome of the conference, though they maintain they did not come here for the purpose of endeavoring to have the tariff removed. Their real object, they declare, was to show that the actual cost of producing lumber is from \$2 to \$3 per thousand higher in Canada than in the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. They do not regard as fair ones the comparisons made at the conference and think that the Americans did not make the thorough inquiry into the cost which the importance of the subject demands. They have a general average arrived at which would bear out the contention they make and give sufficient ground for a reduction of the duty on the imported product.

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ST. PIERRE SMUGGLERS.

Proposal to Put an End to Thriving Industry in Lower St. Lawrence.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 12.—Sir James Winter, the premier, will visit Ottawa before returning to the colony from Washington. He will go there to lay before the Dominion cabinet proposals for joint action by the Canadian and Newfoundland governments with a view to suppressing smuggling from the island of St. Pierre.
If the Canadians should be willing to join in the movement, legislation against the smugglers could be proposed at the coming session of both legislatures, and a joint demand could be made on the presence of a British consul on the island of St. Pierre.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MANILA IN A FERMENT

Filipinos Make Hostile Demonstration and Threaten to Attack the City.

Firm in Their Demand for Independence and Resistance of American Control.

Reported Withdrawal From Iloilo to Concentrate Forces at Manila.

By Associated Press.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major-General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are on the outskirts of the town; but their leaders have issued strict orders that Filipinos are to act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of rebels attacking Manila is ridiculous.
Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.
On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, restored confidence and dispelled the excitement due to passing fear on the part of citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been held between the representatives of the United States and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and that when they do understand its extent the American propositions will be acceptable.
Madrid, Jan. 13.—The newspapers allege that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the Americans there, so as to prevent an insurrection breaking out.
The government has received the following official despatch from Mindanao: "The American troops here, which were ordered to Iloilo, mutinied and refused to start. General Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

New York, Jan. 13.—A despatch to the Herald from Manila via Hongkong says: "The situation here becomes hourly more grave. The Herald correspondent visited General Aguinaldo's outposts around Manila on Saturday and Sunday. The native troops seemed enthusiastic at the idea of attacking Manila. On all houses are displayed flaming posters bearing this inscription: 'Independence or death.' It is said that the native troops in the vicinity of Manila number 20,000. All profess great hatred for the Americans. The correspondent was arrested frequently, but was released upon showing his consular papers. General Aguinaldo's soldiers, one and all, are longing to attack Manila. They declare they will accept no terms except absolute independence."
A despatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: "A steamer just arrived from Manila brings a large number of rich and influential Filipinos and their families, who have left the Philippines owing to the situation there."
The refugees state that the landing of American troops at Iloilo would be treated as a declaration of war, and that the Filipino army would therefore attack General Otis at Manila. The Filipino government has offered an asylum in the provinces to foreign families, including Spaniards who are now inhabiting Manila."

"NAVY CUT"
30 Cents - 4 Ounces.
15 " - 2 "
HARRY SALMON.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

English Towns Suffer Great Damage From Wind and Flooding of Rivers.

Channel Steamers Have Terrible Experience—Severe Losses at Continental Points.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the recent storm, and the aggregate loss of property is immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railways disorganized, and disasters to life and limb from falling debris.

London parks and buildings suffered severely. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks. Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Fromenades have been swept by the sea, and harbors and piers damaged.

Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon, and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school children home. Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the life boats are kept busy. Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were killed by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed.

The Channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently demolished, and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast, though details have not been received.

Another train has been derailed near Clare, County Clare, Ireland, several of the passengers being injured.

The gale appears to be passing in the direction of Russia. There is still many hours' delay in telegraphic communication from the Continent and it is feared that accounts of serious ravages there will soon be received.

A despatch from Brest says that along the Finisterre coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered. Heavy damage is already reported from Ostend, Blankenberg, about nine miles northwest of Bruges, and other coast towns.

Brussels, Jan. 13.—The whole country around has suffered considerable damage from the storm which has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this afternoon, and many other accidents are reported.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale has been raging here since yesterday morning. Much damage has been done to property, and there have been many accidents. Windows have been shattered and roofs and chimneys damaged in every direction. A workman was blown into the Danube and drowned, and there have been several other fatal casualties.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale in northern and western Germany, and thunder storms and torrential rains in southern Germany. At Stuttgart a large scaffolding was blown down and a man killed.

COWICHAN AFFAIRS.

Cheminans Offers No Candidate for the Council.—The Lindleys' Engagement.

Duncan, Jan. 13.—Nomination day for the municipality of North Cowichan resulted in returning by acclamation the late reeve, Mr. Thomas A. Wood, and the nominees in each ward except Cheminans, where no candidate was nominated: Reeve, T. A. Wood; Quamichan ward, W. C. Duncan; Somesons ward, John Bell; Comikan and Cowichan ward, F. S. Leather; Cheminans ward, vacant.

The Lindley company left here this morning, after playing an engaging musical program of two nights to good audiences at the Agricultural hall. The pieces played were "Queenie" and "Divorce."

TURKS HAVE A REBELLION.

Insurgent Operations and Deserting Soldiers a Troublesome Combination.

London, Jan. 12.—A special despatch from Constantinople says that after the battle at Shafel a further Turkish advance was ordered. Abdullah Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, was directed to capture Saabeh, the headquarters of an important insurgent leader 150 miles northwest of Sana. All the commanding positions in that vicinity are occupied by rebels, and as the Turkish troops are deserting the operations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.

The trouble in Yemen is one of old standing, and the rebellion against Turkish rule has spread throughout Hadshish and other districts.

TO BOYCOTT UNIONS.

Firms in Old World Combine to Secure Freedom of Contract With Individuals.

London, Jan. 13.—The English Railway Review is out with a description of a gigantic combine called the Employers' Parliamentary Council, the design of which is to crush trade unions. Two hundred and ninety-one firms have agreed to a declaration preserving the freedom of contract between the employers and the employed, and promising mutual support in the event of strikes. The unions will not be recognized. A fund of £25,000 has been contributed to conduct the fight against unions, which augurs wide industrial disturbances during the coming year.

Boys' Overcoats, \$1 90, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50. Peijackets, \$1 25, \$1 75, \$2.25, \$3.00. B. Williams & Co.

Comox Coke Burners. Equal to Pennsylvanian Anthracite. HALL, GONPEL & CO. Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.

Members of the New Council and the Vote They Polled.

Vancouver, Jan. 13.—The youngest man in the new council is Mr. Wood, 26 years of age, who is connected with the business office of the News-Advertiser. The oldest member is Mr. McPhaden, 64 years of age. There is said to be a majority for the long term franchise asked for by the tram company, and a very large majority in favor of public improvements and parks.

In Ward One Robert Grant, brother of John Grant of Victoria, headed the polls with 316 votes, while Mr. H. B. Gilmore with 285 beat Mr. Townley for second place by five votes. In Ward Two Robt. B. Skinner with 383 headed the polls by one vote over his elected colleague, J. McQueen. Mr. Skinner has only recently located in Vancouver, but the business house of Skinner & Co. under the able management of Mr. Buscombe is a pioneer in Vancouver.

Mr. Skinner is a great many friends and no political enemies, hence his splendid run. Ald. McQueen is the father of the moral reform movement. In Wards Three and Four last year's aldermen were returned—McGuigan, McPhaden, Brown and Foreman. The largest number of votes received was 208 in Ward Three and 346 in Ward Four.

In Ward Five A. Bruce, a carpenter of Mount Pleasant, headed the poll with 188, W. H. Wood being second with 173. Messrs. Bruce and Wood are both very popular in the labor world.

The school trustees elected were W. D. Brydon-Jack, 1,172; C. W. Murray, 990, and W. J. McGuigan, 94. W. Murray, the two citizens elected to the license board were Messrs. H. H. Layfield, 976, and McMillan, 855, the next in order being W. Chubb, 643.

Mr. Geo. Rae has been returned as reeve of South Vancouver. Ex-Alderman Hobson is reported dangerously ill.

Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, Baptist, has received a call to Rossland and will accept.

A TOO PREVIOUS VICEROY.

Given to Understand That Old Fashions Are Good Enough for China.

Pekin, Jan. 12.—The viceroy of Nankin, Lo Koun Yi, has memorialized the throne, recommending the proper training of the military of the island and the discarding of ancient weapons and drill in favor of modern methods. As a result, an edict has been issued, severely rebuking the memorial and censuring the presumption of the viceroy.

NEW SENATOR OF EIGHTY.

Mr. Carmichael Has Decided to Accept the Nova Scotia Vacancy.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle, which is a strong supporter of Mr. James W. Carmichael, announces authoritatively that Mr. Carmichael has decided to accept the senatorship offered him by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in succession to the late Senator Macfarlane, of Amherst. Mr. Carmichael at first felt disposed to decline the offer, but on the solicitation of political friends will take the seat in the senate. He is now 80 years of age.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL RESIGN.

Municipal Rulers in Porto Rico Find New Conditions Distasteful.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 13.—The mayor and the entire city council have resigned, owing to the fact that they are unable of raising sufficient funds under the present tariffs, also because they are not satisfied with the so-called commands of the military governor and because, it is alleged, they have insufficient liberty. There is no ill feeling, however.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Unparalleled Development Calls for Immense Expenditure in Coming Year.

London, Jan. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says: "The Russian budget for 1899, like its predecessor, is remarkable for the enormous expenditure on railways. This amounts to 99,000,000 roubles, and is a glaring proof of Russia's unparalleled efforts to extend her railway system. This system is almost entirely due to the practical railway experience of her two remarkable ministers, M. Dewitte, minister of finance, who rose to power through railway management at home, and Prince Michael Khilkoff, minister of war and communications, who, as he once jokingly remarked, began life as a blacksmith and fitter in an American railway depot."

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

Victoria Makes Satisfactory Report—Strength of Staples a Feature of General Situation.

New York, Jan. 13.—Dun's report on Canadian trade says: While trade is inactive at St. John, the season is favorable for logging and there are good prospects for the lumber output. A Halifax business has been checked some extent during stock taking but the prospects for improvement are fair. In jobbing circles at Quebec trade is quiet and collections fair. Wholesale trade has hardly recovered at Montreal from the holiday quiet, but is promising for spring and the money market is easier. At Toronto business is satisfactory and manufacturers are active and the outlook is encouraging. Both wholesale and retail trade is quiet at Winnipeg with slow collections. Wholesale trade at Victoria is fairly active; collections quiet and satisfactory; retail hardware business improved.

London, Jan. 13.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. The explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand which seems to meet any slight reaction in values and which has placed the price at a point as high as at any previous time for three months past. This cereal and corn are both in exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from large exports reported.

New York, Jan. 13.—Bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, Jan. 12, p.m., \$15,223,293; Toronto, Jan. 10, p.m., 10,392,200; Winnipeg, Jan. 14, p.m., 1,885,550; Halifax, Jan. 30, p.m., 1,719,425; Hamilton, Jan. 7, p.m., 783,423; Victoria, Jan. 13, p.m., 673,894; Vancouver, Jan. 13, p.m., 615,076; St. John, Jan. 12, p.m., 587,150.

Boys' Overcoats, \$1 90, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50. Peijackets, \$1 25, \$1 75, \$2.25, \$3.00. B. Williams & Co.

Comox Coke Burners. Equal to Pennsylvanian Anthracite. HALL, GONPEL & CO. Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

BANK CLERK ATTACHED

Civil Proceedings to Recover Large Sum Which Strayed From His Charge.

Protege of the General Manager and Member of Wealthy Montreal Family.

Special to the Colonist.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—A writ of attachment before judgment has been issued against Albert Mussen, the Merchants' bank clerk mentioned last night as being under a cloud. The attachment is for \$10,000. The assistant local manager, Mr. Ramsay, has sworn that Mussen is indebted to the bank to an amount exceeding that sum, and is about to secrete his property with intent to defraud his creditors.

Mussen's defalcations are placed, on the street, as high as \$40,000. He had sole charge of the savings department, but about a week ago he had an attack of gripe. At this juncture a depositor arrived with a check for a large part of \$5,000, which he had on deposit. There were no funds, and investigation being started, resulted in Mussen admitting his guilt. It is probable, however, that he will not be prosecuted. He belongs to a wealthy and influential family, and is a protege of Manager Hague.

It seems that for some time past Mussen has done a good deal of speculating, and that while successful in some of his ventures, in others he had lost a great deal of money. He was known to have speculated in mining stocks, and is also believed to have been interested in the New York markets.

GENERALS GO TO WAR.

Head of the U. S. Commissary Department Uses Fighting Words as to the Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The war investigating commission to-day passed a resolution of censure on General Eagan for the language he used yesterday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by General Miles, and returned him the carefully prepared typewritten statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for this action and a copy of the resolution passed to-day.

At the meeting yesterday Gen. Eagan, quoting Gen. Miles' allegation that in his judgment there was some serious defect in the refrigerated beef, said Gen. Miles would not say that he was anything more than his judgment. "Whoever," said Eagan, "calls it 'embalmed beef' is a liar. Newspaper statements emanating from Gen. Miles that 100,000 pounds of the beef were condemned at Porto Rico are absolutely false. No such quantity was condemned there or elsewhere."

Eagan said Surgeon Dole's report that the beef apparently was injected with chemicals to aid in preservation was a "falshood, and he made it out of whole cloth."

"This," continued the General, "is a scandal calculated to ruin thousands of people and discredit and put in infamy one of the greatest industries of the world."

General Miles, in his testimony, refers to the beef sent out under pretense of an experiment. This implies corruption, a serious charge, not to be lightly made. All the press has wholly accepted this view, and now some have demanded my dismissal. It was not an experiment, nor pretense thereof. Gen. Miles lies in his throat, in his heart, in every part of his body. He should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned. I wish to force the lie back in his face. Unless he can prove his statements he should be avoided by everybody, should be barred out of every club."

ORDERS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

One Million Pounds' Worth Placed With Thames Iron Works Co.

London, Jan. 13.—The government has just distributed orders to various British firms for the remaining battleships under the naval programme and also, it is said, for two extra battleships, thus anticipating the announcement which the first lord of the admiralty, Mr. Goschen, is expected to make on presenting the next naval estimates.

The admiralty has placed orders for the two battleships of the first class of 14,000 tons each to cost £1,000,000 with the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company.

THE NOTABLE DEAD.

Congressman Dingley—Secretary of Cobden Club—General Wolsley's Brother.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Congressman Dingley died at 10:30 p.m.

London, Jan. 13.—Mr. Richard Gowing, secretary of the Cobden Club and the journalist who for the last ten years had usually united with Lord Farrer in the preparation of the Cobden Club manifestoes, died in London to-day in his 68th year.

London, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle this morning announces the death of Frederick York Wolsley youngest brother of Gen. Sir Garnet Wolsley. The deceased passed the greater part of his life in Australia.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Treaty of Alliance Made With Ameer in Spite of British Opposition.

London, Jan. 13.—The Paris correspondent of the Evening Post says: "According to news from St. Petersburg from a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on January 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives in the capital offered the Ameer money and troops with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia."

According to the same source of information the Ameer a few days before had issued a proclamation assuring the Afghans of the Czar's friendly disposition and of the benefits to result from Russia building the Kusk railway, adding: "Let us not listen therefore to certain evil disposed foreigners who are in the habit of uttering calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians."

DOCTORS' TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

A Million Shares a Day Present Rate For New York Exchange.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Commercial Advertiser's financial cable from London says: "Settlement and telegraph interruptions retarded business here to-day. The tone was firm. Paris was almost entirely shut off. Americans opened dull, while profit taking proceeded with fair activity. New York quotations were delayed until near the close, when the market was strengthened and became lively. There was active bidding for Southern railway securities, and a general feeling of cheerfulness pervaded the market."

New York, Jan. 13.—Stocks again made further progress upward to-day, and in some cases the upward movement was marked. Transactions in stocks were over a million shares, making the third million day this week, while on the other two days trading was but a few hundred shares. The market was so far this week exceeded those of any similar period in exchange history.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 13.
Amn. Cotton Oil.....	35 1/2	36 1/4
Amn. Sugar.....	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amn. Spirits.....	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amn. Coffee.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Amn. Tea.....	21 1/2	21 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Bay State Gas.....	50 1/2	50 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	80 1/2	80 1/2
Can. Pacific.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Can. Southern.....	36 1/2	36 1/2
Ches. & Ohio.....	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chicago & N. W.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cl. & N. W.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
C. R. I. & P.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
C. R. I. & P.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
Cons. Gas & E. L.....	18 1/2	18 1/2
Del. & Hudson.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
Denver & Rio G. p.d.....	70 1/2	70 1/2
Gen. Electric.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
North American.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Jersey Central.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	54 1/2	54 1/2
L. E. & W.....	65 1/2	65 1/2
Man. Elev.....	100 1/2	100 1/2
Mo. Pac.....	45 1/2	45 1/2
Nat. Lead.....	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nor. Pacific.....	40 1/2	40 1/2
Nor. Pacific p.d.....	78 1/2	78 1/2
N. Y. & H.....	15 1/2	15 1/2
N. Y. & W.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Omaha com. new.....	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ph. & Reading.....	112 1/2	112 1/2
Southern Railway com.....	104 1/2	104 1/2
Standard Oil & T. W.....	20 1/2	20 1/2
Winn. com. iron.....	128 1/2	128 1/2
Tex. & Pacific.....	128 1/2	128 1/2
U. S. Leather com.....	74 1/2	74 1/2
U. S. Rubber com.....	47 1/2	47 1/2
Union Pacific recpts.....	45 1/2	45 1/2
Western Union.....	94 1/2	94 1/2
W. & L. E.....	74 1/2	74 1/2
C. P. R. in London.....	88 1/2	88 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal.....	184 1/2	184 1/2

New York, Jan. 13.—Silver certificates, 33 1/2%; bar silver, 50 1/2%; Mexican dollars, 47 1/2%.

Copper, strong; brokers, \$14.25; exchange, \$13.85 to \$14.25.

Lead, strong; brokers, \$3.02 1/2; exchange, \$2.95 to \$3.02 1/2.

Tin, firm; straits, \$21.75; plates, firm. Spelter, firm; domestic, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Rosin, quiet. Turpentine, dull; 45c. to 45 1/2c.

New York, Jan. 13.—Wheat closed: March, 78 1/2c; May, 75 1/2c.

Wheat, closed: Jan., 67 1/2c; May, 70 1/2c; July, 68 1/2c.

Corn—Jan., 34 1/2c; May, 37 1/2c; July, 37 1/2c.

Oats—May, 27 1/2c; July, 26 1/2c.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Dun's Report for the Past Year and Comparison With Its Predecessors.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report says: Canadian failures in 1898 have been 509, or 28 per cent, fewer in number than in 1897, or in either of the three previous years. The amount of liabilities was \$1,336,000, or 31 per cent, less than in 1897, or in either of the three previous years. The decrease of liabilities was about 42 per cent in Ontario, and 26 per cent, but little less than the average decrease. In Quebec the decrease was 30 per cent, and in British Columbia some increase appears. The decrease in manufacturing failures is considerable in number, but the decrease in amount, being 39 per cent, compared with last year, 61 per cent, compared with 1896, and 62 per cent, compared with 1895 or 1894. The decrease in trade failures is relatively smaller, as might be expected, in amount of liabilities 25 per cent, compared with last year, 35 per cent, compared with 1896, and 37 per cent, compared with 1895.

	No. of Failures	Assets	Liabilities
Ontario.....	587	2,507,082	3,139,396
Quebec.....	410	3,540,080	4,101,924
Nova Scotia.....	59	509,247	545,705
Manitoba.....	44	406,855	763,855
New Brunswick.....	44	341,400	362,448
Prince Edward I.....	77	323,427	437,435
	14,500	20,500	
Total, 1898.....	1,390	7,692,694	9,821,323
Total, 1897.....	1,180	10,657,673	13,157,400
Total, 1896.....	1,118	12,857,837	17,169,683
Total, 1895.....	1,191	11,500,242	15,802,989
Total, 1894.....	1,556	13,610,056	17,616,215

COLUMBIA SALMON COMBINE.

Canners Moving in This Direction but Offering Better Contracts to Fishermen.

Astoria, Jan. 11.—It is with difficulty that the facts concerning the cannery combine can be learned. That the trust in the industry is complete, and that those interested are very reticent about it. The present status is that packers of 250,000 cases, or half the output of the river, have formally agreed to form the combine, and to continue in operation whether any more canneries come in or not. The canneries representing this pack are: Bowker & Bowker, J. G. McGee, J. G. Cook, J. G. Hawthorn, B. A. Seaborg, Booth's and the Seaboard.

The other canneries are not in yet and making no move. J. G. McGee, who is the figure at which he would go in, but it was considered too high, by the others, so he is out of it. A very flattering offer was made under consideration, but it was refused, with the reply that the cannery was not for sale.

An offer to the Cutting Packing Company to buy under consideration, but the concern will probably enter the combine. McGowan's cannery is said to be about in the same position, but with less likelihood of joining the others. The only thing that will stop the combine from beginning operations is the same old rivalry and jealousy that has stopped similar organizations in the past.

During the last few days, representatives of the different canneries have been among the fishermen trying to make contracts for their services. The offer of better terms are offered than for years, which would hardly show that the canneries have much confidence in the stability of the combine, and anticipate the annual scramble for fish.

SAVES DOLLARS.

The Mechanics' Time Book and Note Book is sent free by addressing Adams & Co., 11 and 13, King Street, Toronto, Ont., and sending one wrapper from Adams' Tutti-Frutti Gum.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

New Minister for the Territories—Hamilton Judge Dead—Three Small Fires.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—The provincial board of health has discovered another case of smallpox at St. Telephone, not far from Coteau. The victim paid a visit to Cousineau at Coteau on New Year's Day, and he doubtless contracted the disease there. His condition is not serious.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—A case of smallpox is reported from Essex county, the suspect escaping from quarantine in Detroit and getting into Canadian territory.

WHITE PASS RAILWAY.

Brookville, Jan. 13.—Interviewed here Major Walsh, ex-commissioner to Yukon, strongly protests against the proposal to grant a subsidy to the White Pass railway.

FIRE RECORD.

Montreal, Jan. 13.—Fire at Outremont last night destroyed the building of L. Phaneur, contractor. The loss is from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The British steamer Wernethall, from Galveston for Liverpool, put in here this afternoon with her cargo of cotton on fire.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Fire this morning badly gutted the stores on Portage avenue occupied by J. Nolan, paper hanger, and J. Currie, auctioneer.

Kingston, Jan. 13.—Gardner's biscuit factory was badly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock to-night. The loss to building and stock will amount to \$6,000.

Briarwater, Jan. 13.—Yesterday's conflagration here has rendered 25 families homeless, and the town is nothing but a mass of ruins. Merchants are taking steps to rebuild, and lawyers, banks and post office are quartered in the court house. The drill shed is a shelter for a lot of the people who are homeless.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.</

The Colonist.

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AN UNSATISFACTORY SECTION.

The provision in the act relating to placer mines, specifying how incorporated companies shall be dealt with, appears more unsatisfactory the more it is examined, and the explanations of the Attorney-General do not make it any clearer. A New Brunswick judge once said to one of the commissioners who revised the statutes of that province: "What you say, Mr. —, may have been the meaning of the legislature, but unfortunately the legislature omitted to make arrangements to bind you up with the statutes, and so we must take the words just as we find them." If there was any certainty that Mr. Martin could be handed down to posterity with this bill, and that he would always be in the same equitable frame of mind as he appears to be when explaining how simple and innocent the section really is, the house might pass it as it stands; but even Mr. Martin will admit that there may come a time when his presence and counsel will not be available to steer the ship of state, and hence it would be well to guard against the errors of his possible successors.

The proposal is that the government—for that is what the expression "lieutenant-governor-in-council" means, the lieutenant-governor not having anything to do in the matter except to carry out the recommendation of his advisers—shall pass upon every application made by a company for a free miner's certificate, and shall refuse it if there is a reason to believe the corporation is a cloak for alien ownership. The act does not say this is the object, but Mr. Martin says so. His successor in office may think it means nothing of the kind. This is objection No. 1. Objection No. 2 is that the stock of a company organized in good faith by British subjects may pass into the hands of aliens the day after the certificate is granted, and the transaction may be made in perfect good faith. There is nothing in the bill to say that aliens may not hold stock in a company to which a certificate has been issued. We take the position that there should not be any such provision in the act, for it would be a wholly needless interference with the right of people to do business as they see fit and to sell what they have to any person who will buy. There is no great objection to aliens owning stock in placer mining companies, and they cannot readily be prevented from doing so under any circumstances.

The section is objectionable also because as it now stands it will interfere with the development of hydraulic propositions by foreign capital. We do not think this is desirable. What the Colonist has had in mind in this matter was a law which would prevent a horde of people from rushing into British Columbia from every quarter of the globe and picking up our most easily worked placers, carry the gold out of the country and bring all their supplies from the United States. Nobody wanted to prevent foreign capital from taking hold of hydraulic mines; nobody was desirous of preventing aliens from organizing companies to work placers in this province. Companies operating in this province with their headquarters here will likely buy their goods here.

We suggest that the bill should be amended by a provision declaring that it shall not apply to companies entitled to do business in the province, having a bona fide capital of a certain minimum, of which a certain minimum shall be paid up.

EXCLUSION OF ALIENS.

There is said to be a good deal of feeling in Seattle on account of the bill for the exclusion of aliens from our placer mines. It is no doubt rather hard upon the people of that city; but if they want to know who is to blame for it chiefly they have only to call at the corner of Second and Cherry streets and they will find the responsible party. The disposition on the part of the people of this province was to treat every one on precisely the same footing in regard to mines, and it is with a feeling of the greatest regret many people have given their adhesion to the measure in question. They were driven to it by the foolish course taken by the Post-Intelli-

gencer, which left no stone unturned in the way of falsehood and vilification in its efforts to injure the merchants of British Columbia. For week after week and month after month that paper teemed with gross mis-statements intended to do Victoria and Vancouver every possible injury. The character of our merchants, the quality of the goods carried by them in stock, the prices, their ability to supply the demands of customers, were decried—everything in short which malignity could suggest was done in order to keep trade from these cities. Our people are not afraid of fair competition, but when confronted with a policy of slander, they naturally resented it. There was nothing they could do in regard to the Klondike, but when the discoveries at Atlin showed that large placer fields existed there, it was seen that an opportunity had occurred to pay off our slanderers in a way that they never dreamed of, and the agitation which has culminated in the new placer mine bill was the result. Therefore, if our neighbors feel indignant at seeing the most promising field on the American continent closed to them, they will know who is to blame for the demand for such legislation.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The London Economist's report on the mines of British Columbia, already referred to in these columns, continues to attract a good deal of attention. The Monetary Times discusses it at some length, and demonstrates very clearly that the Economist's special commissioner is extremely foggy in his views. The Times, however, emphasizes one point made by the writer, namely, that over-capitalization is injurious to our mining prospects. It is an easy thing to say this now, but we are not prepared to join with those who decry what is called over-capitalization as an unmixed evil. The stocking of a prospect for \$1,000,000 in shares of \$1 each can hardly be called over-capitalization, when the stock is offered to the public at a cent or two cents a share. To the London money market such a proceeding may look badly, but to those who understand the conditions under which the Kootenay mines were developed, there will not appear to have been anything very objectionable about it. Money had to be obtained for development purposes, and the only way to get it was to appeal to the speculative side of people's nature by offering them for a trifle what might prove to be worth a great deal more. Indeed if it were necessary to choose between buying shares at par on the strength of a few titled names on the front page of a prospectus and paying two cents for one-millionth part of a hole in the ground, we are not sure that a sensible man would not select the latter, especially in view of recent developments.

But the day has gone by when investors looked askance at British Columbia mining propositions. So many properties have passed out of the speculative stage that it is possible to invite the attention of capitalists to prospects as business investments and not as mere "gambles." Hence we think it is desirable to take a new departure. Since we are hereafter to go principally to the London market for money, we must consult the views of that market.

Another point made by the Economist is worth driving home, and it is that development is retarded in many cases by the absurd price asked for prospects. The Colonist knows a case of a prospector, who had a bona fide offer of \$60,000 for all the claims he had located during a season. The offer was on the basis of a certain amount down, the balance to be paid after examination. He declined it. He said that no one would offer him \$60,000 for his claims unless they were worth a good deal more, and he was going to hold them for a higher price. He has never had another offer and has had to abandon his claims. This is no doubt an extreme case, but it illustrates the point. It is doubtless very unfortunate, but it almost always happens, that the discoverer of a mine rarely makes a fortune out of it. The man who makes the money is the one who buys it from him, or possibly it passes through many hands before it becomes a property of much value. Prospectors stand in their own light when they demand fancy prices for their discoveries. A reasonable figure, with the retention of an interest, would be far better for themselves and the country.

THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY.

Among recent railway enterprises the White Pass railway is worthy of special note because of the great engineering difficulties met with and the skill with which they have been surmounted. Notwithstanding the success that has attended the construction and operation of railways through other mountainous regions, many people were in great doubt as to the possibility of constructing and maintaining a line over the White pass. But the thing has been done, and its achievement reflects great credit upon the plucky capitalists who put up the money for the enterprise and the able staff employed in construction. It makes very little difference what other routes shall be provided for reaching the Yukon, that by way of the White pass will always be a great favorite. It is likely to be a great scenic route. Hitherto the tide of pleasure travel has turned back after visiting such points as could be reached by steamer. Hereafter it will be regarded as the correct thing to ascend the Pass by rail and probably take a run down the Yukon waters, visiting the Atlin district at least. The rate at which development is progressing in the North is astonishing even to those who keep track of it. The Colonist takes particular satisfaction in recording the success of the White pass route, because

it was the first paper to advocate it as the best way from the head of Lynn canal to the Yukon. At that time all the other papers on the Coast were advocating the route via Dyea as the only feasible one; but the Colonist, after examining all the evidence, decided in favor of the White pass, and therefore has the special pleasure in being able to chronicle the evidence that its views were well founded.

RESIGNATION OF

MR. McPHILLIPS.

Mr. McPhillips has found it necessary to resign his seat in the legislature because of his having unintentionally violated the provisions of the law regarding the independence of the legislature. He will offer for re-election and doubtless be returned handsomely. It seems to be a matter for regret that this and the other resignations should have been necessary. No one imagines for a single moment that Messrs. Hall, Tisdall and McPhillips intended to violate the law, or that they were in the slightest degree influenced by any little transaction in which they have been concerned. There is doubt as to their having violated the statute. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that there are said to be other members of the house in the same predicament, we suggest as a matter of fairness all round that Messrs. Tisdall, Hall and McPhillips should be returned by acclamation, and that an act should be passed indemnifying them, and any other member now in the house, from any penalty incurred by reason of any unintentional violation of the law. The public would sustain the house in such a measure, which would be a simple act of justice to all concerned.

THE BREADTH OF CANADA.

The Colonist has made several references lately to the breadth of Canada, but none more interesting than the statement that a good wheat crop was raised at Fort Providence last year. Fort Providence is situated on the Mackenzie river a little east of Great Slave lake, in latitude 62 degrees north. This is more than nine hundred miles north of the international boundary. It is quite probable that the limit of successful northern production of this grain has not yet been reached, because as the hours of daylight increase the danger of summer frosts becomes no greater for some distance down the Mackenzie valley. Of course the point is not far distant where the season without frost is too short for the production of this grain, but it is highly probable that wheat can be successfully grown, during some years at least, one thousand miles north of where Canada borders upon the United States. This makes the Canadian wheat belt substantially as wide as that of the United States.

In this connection mention may be made of the fact that the latitude of Fort Providence is only a little higher than that of St. Petersburg, and wheat is grown in large quantities in the country lying behind the Russian capital. Archangel, a seaport on the White sea, is the point of export for large quantities of wheat grown in latitude corresponding to that between the Peace river and Great Slave lake. This ought to be kept in mind, for it will then be seen that no unprecedented claim is made, when we insist that the great lone land, stretching across Canada far north of the Canadian Pacific, will yet become the home of a prosperous people.

As the Colonist did not wish to drag provincial politics into the mayoralty contest, it did not refer to the attack upon Mayor Redfern in connection with the recent citizens' meeting, made by the Times. The evening paper says that the mayor had no right to take the position of a partizan at the meeting. It is quite true that Mr. Redfern took the chair because he was mayor of the city, but this was no reason why he should not express himself as strongly as he felt able upon the issue before the meeting. He did not speak as mayor, but as Charles E. Redfern, British subject and a voter of the city of Victoria. It is folly to talk of a man presiding as mayor at a meeting called to discuss a matter of provincial politics. He convened the meeting as mayor, but if he had presided during the evening it would simply have been as a citizen. As a citizen he had a right to speak, and he spoke on the right side, which is where the shoe pinches with Senator Templeman's paper.

Now that appendicitis is getting so common as almost to be vulgar, it is interesting to know that Dr. J. T. Hutton, of Chicago, a physician of twenty-seven years' experience, who has successfully treated 49 cases out of 51, claims that an operation is not necessary. He says: "My treatment for appendicitis is free calomel-and-soda purgations, supplemented by hot applications, to be followed by a saline if action is too slow." This seems so simple that it may not be worth considering, but most people will agree with us that anything is worth investigating that will render the use of the surgeon's knife unnecessary.

It is reported that Arthur Hill Gillmore, for many years representative of Charlotte county, N.B., in the House of Commons, is to be senator in the place of Michael Adams, deceased. If a man can have a claim upon his party, Mr. Gillmore has one. He always was popular at Ottawa. He was in public life before confederation, having been provincial secretary in the anti-confederation government of his province.

Theatre-going people will be sorry to learn that the Frawley stock company was disbanded in Kansas City. No travelling company has given more pleasure to our people than the Frawleys.

Cascade City is rejoicing in the prospect of the construction of a smelter during the present year with a capacity of 1,000 tons daily. The Canadian Pacific is promoting the work, and it is in line with its policy announced about a year ago. Cascade should drop the word "City" from its name.

Senator Carmichael, newly appointed from Nova Scotia, is doubtless an excellent gentleman, but the selection of an octogenarian for the upper chamber is not in accord with Liberal protestations in regard to the senate as an efficient working body.

The Czar is said to greatly enjoy cartoons whose subject is himself. He may decide to let Russia laugh and grow free.

The Province talks about "the Islanders." Mr. Martin's organ is getting bolder.

EUROPEAN NOTABILITIES.

Grand Duke Cyril, of Russia, who is now in the country, is the third member of the Imperial House of Romanoff to visit the United States, the first having been the Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the late Czar, who was sent over here during the presidency of Gen. Hayes to cure him of his infatuation for the mid-of-honor of his mother, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas I. Grand Duke Cyril is a Russian cruiser taking part in the Columbian celebration that he crossed the Atlantic. It is unnecessary to include in this list the name of young Prince George Yurievskii, illegitimate son of Alexander II., now about 26 years of age, and who was ensnared on one of the Muscovite men-of-war that were here in connection with the centennial of Columbus.

Grand Duke Cyril is the eldest son of that Grand Duke Vladimir, who, in addition to being the uncle of the Czar, is virtually the commander-in-chief of the Russian army. His training has been that of a naval officer, and, although he is Colonel of an infantry regiment, the colonelcy having been conferred upon him in his infancy on the occasion of his baptism, his real rank is that of lieutenant in the navy. Were his mother a member of the orthodox Russian church instead of a Lutheran, he would be fifth in the line of succession to the throne of the Czar, the lives between the latter and himself being those of the Emperor's two brothers, Czarowitch George and Grand Duke Michael, and of his own father, Grand Duke Vladimir.

But the late Czar, who both disliked and feared his sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Alexandra, was the instigator of the bigotted procurator of the Holy Synod Pobiedonostoff, a ukase debaring from the succession to the throne any Grand Duke whose consort was not a member of the Russian Orthodox church, and likewise the issue of any such match. There is a reason for this. As everyone knows the Czar is not only a temporal, but likewise a spiritual ruler, occupying a position that in many respects is analogous to that of the Pope at Rome, since at the moment when the Emperor is crowned he is at the same time consecrated as a priest. Now it is obviously illogical, to say the very least, to require the issue of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox church to belong to a faith which is regarded in Russia as heretical.

It is doubtful, however, whether in the event of the Czar and his two brothers dying without male issue Grand Duke Vladimir and his son would submit quickly to their exclusion from the throne of the grounds above mentioned, and it can not be denied that were they to contest the question they would have many followers and adherents. For the Grand Duke Vladimir and his wife are looked upon in Russia as personifying liberalism and progress in matters temporal and spiritual, whereas Vladimir's younger brother, Sergei, is the idol and chief of the Pan-Slavist party in politics, and a bigot in everything connected with religion. Vladimir, moreover, and his wife are the champions at St. Petersburg of an understanding with Germany. As long as Bismarck was in power the Grand Duchess was regarded on the banks of the Neva as the most clever and unscrupulous of his agents, and indeed it was on this account that the late Czar was so averse to the Grand Duchess, and kept her as much as possible away from St. Petersburg.

It may be of interest to add that the Grand Duke Cyril and his parents are considered among all the members of the reigning house of Russia for their pronounced hostility to everything American. For years they have been in the habit of spending each summer at San Sebastian, where they have become very intimate with the Queen Regent and her children. At Paris recently the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Vladimir have taken no trouble to conceal their strong sympathies for Spain, and on several occasions have even gone out of their way to throw their ill-will toward Americans.

For the first time since the death of the last reigning Duke of Brunswick, fourteen years ago, a Duke of Brunswick figures among the reigning houses of part 1 of the Almanach de Gotha for the year 1899. The Prince, whose name is rightly given as Duke of Brunswick, is one who has until now been known as the Duke of Cumberland, and who in all the previous editions of the Almanach de Gotha since the year 1806, when his father ceased to be King of Hanover, has invariably figured among the members of the British reigning family.

At the death of the last Duke, William of Brunswick, in 1884, the Duke of Cumberland as the senior male member of the royal British line of Guelph and of Hanover, had no right to the throne. But the late Emperor William and Prince Bismarck would not permit this until the Duke of Cumberland solemnly abandoned his pretensions to the throne of Hanover by Prussia and furnished guarantees that as one of the sovereign princes of the confederation known as the German Empire he would submit to the King of Prussia's presidency of the confederation. This the Duke of Cumberland declined to do, and accordingly Prince Albert of Prussia was installed as regent of Brunswick, a position which he still holds sorely against his own inclinations. The Duke of Cumberland naturally protested. But about a couple of years ago a species of understanding took place, according to which the Duke of Cumberland agreed that his son might give the assurances demanded by Prussia which he himself is debarred by solemn promises to his late father from furnishing.

Young Prince George has now attained his 18th year, and, therefore, his majority. For, whenever a twenty-year-old is regarded as necessary for the ma-

jority of ordinary youths, princes of sovereign houses are considered to have attained the years of manhood and of discretion at 18.

Prince Albert of Prussia recently lost his wife and has informed Emperor William that under no circumstances will he consent to continue any longer as Regent of Brunswick. The time has, therefore, come for Prince George to take possession of the right to his father, and the manner in which the Almanach de Gotha for the year 1899 deals with the name of the Duke leads to the belief that young Prince George is about to be proclaimed Regent of Brunswick in place of his father, and that Emperor William, in deference to the recommendation of the Emperor of Austria and of the various sovereign Princes of the German confederation, has abandoned the project contained at one moment of appointing his brother-in-law, Prince Alphonse of Schaumburg and Lippe, as Regent of Brunswick.

The Kaiser has been brought to see that the entire basis and foundation of the monarchical institution is legitimate succession and descent, and that by disregarding these principles, as he has done in the case of the Duke of Brunswick and of the Principality of Lippe, he is injuring the whole monarchical system, and thereby sapping the foundations of his throne.

The Duke of Cumberland is the grandson of that Duke of Cumberland who was the fifth and most infamous of all the sons of King George III., and who, on the accession of his niece, Queen Victoria, to the throne of England, succeeded to the crown of Hanover, from which she, as a woman, was debarred. Innumerable crimes are laid at the door of this Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, including that of the appalling murder of his confidential valet, Senlis, in St. James' palace. The mother of Senlis, unable to get justice, owing to the rank of her boy's assassin, cursed the Duke in the most blood-curdling manner. I am perfectly aware that such curses are usually trifled, but the fact remains that the Duke's only son, the late King of Hanover, was born blind, and that his grandson, the present Duke of Cumberland, was born without a nose, the present one being an artificial character. Finally, young Prince George, the eldest son of the present Duke of Cumberland, has been selected to so many operations in connection with blood poisoning that he is destined to remain a cripple for life.

MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

TORONTO FIREMEN STREET.

M. McCartney, Lombard Street Fire Hall, Toronto, dated March 4th, 1897, states: "Am subject to very painful conditions of costiveness and other troubles resulting therefrom, but I am glad to say that I have found a perfect remedy in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I trust this may be of benefit to others."

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

B.C. YEAR BOOK, 1897

By R. E. GOSNELL

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We beg to inform our many customers who have been waiting, of the arrival of another shipment of

Men's Rubber Sole Shoes in Black and Russet

As a wet weather shoe they are unequalled.

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We have a very large and most Complete Assortment to choose from at Popular Prices

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Cor. Government and Johnson Streets.

Victoria, B.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

Victoria Theatre, Friday, Jan'y 13th

First big laughing success this season. If you are in politics be sure and see it.

Miss Belle Archer

Direction Fred E. Wright. Surrounded by a magnificent cast of artists.

GET IN LINE FOR SEATS. Presenting this favorite author's pet comedy

HOYT'S

A CONTENTED WOMAN

Full of music, specialties and pretty girls. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats for sale at Victoria Stationery Store (late Jamiesons).

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE BIG WEEK.

Commencing

Monday, Jan. 16th

Jules Grau's Opera Co'y

AT POPULAR PRICES—25c, 50c, and 75c.

MONDAY....."NEW BOCCACCIO"
TUESDAY....."SAID PASHA"
WEDNESDAY....."MIKADO"
THURSDAY....."PILGRIM"
FRIDAY....."ROMANIAN GIRL"
SATURDAY MATINEE....."OLIVETTE"
SATURDAY....."BRIGANDS"

LARGE AND POWERFUL CHORUS.

GRAU'S OWN ORCHESTRA

Sale of seats opens Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co.'s store.

SAVE FUEL AND HEALTH

By using weather strips on doors and windows. Orders for strips, jobbing and all kinds of carpenter work promptly attended to.

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PRICE'S
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Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bill to Exclude Aliens from Placers Through Committee with Small Amendment.

Seattle Sends a Letter Showing How Interests of Americans Will Suffer.

FRIDAY, Jan. 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock, and prayers were read by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Prentice presented a petition from the Kitimaat Railway Co., asking authority for the company to abandon the route originally described in their charter and to construct their line from the head of the north end of Kitimaat inlet, thence north to the Copper river, east to the Telegraph trail, south and east to Babine lake, and north and east to Germansen creek at or near its confluence with the Omineca river.

The petition of Peter Ryan and others re incorporation of the Ashcroft Waterworks Co.; Albert Nicholson and others for relief against assessments made by the Sumas dyking commissioners; J. H. Senkler and others, for incorporation of the Chartered Commercial Co.; and J. H. Senkler and others, for incorporation of the Cariboo and Skeena Railway Co., were read and received.

KAMLOOPS-ATLIN RAILWAY.

Mr. Helmecken introduced a bill to incorporate the Kamloops and Atlin Railway Co., which measure received a first reading and was referred to the railway committee.

NORTH STAR AND ARROW LAKE.

Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to amend the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway act, 1898. The bill received a first reading and went then to the railway committee.

REDUCING GAND JURIES.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill to reduce the number of grand jurors, the bill being read a first time and set for second reading at the next sitting of the house.

SMALL DEBTS ACT.

The Attorney-General introduced a bill to amend the Small Debts act; bill read a first time and set for second reading on Monday.

POLICE AND PRISONS BILL.

The bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation act was put through committee without amendment. Mr. Kidd in the chair. Only one point developed during the consideration of the bill in committee. Mr. Eberts directing attention to the fact that the bill proposed to do away with the presentation to parliament of the gao reports heretofore furnished the assembly through the superintendent of police. In this connection Hon. Mr. Martin explained that it was intended in future to incorporate these reports in a report to parliament from the attorney-general's department. The committee's report was adopted by the house, and the third reading of the bill set for Monday.

ALIENS AND PLACER MINES.

The house went into committee. Mr. Broom in the chair on the bill to amend the Placer Mining act. But little discussion took place in committee, and the amendments made to the bill were in the main for the simplification of the wording only. One rather important addition was made to section 2, this being in the nature of an authorization to the lieutenant-governor-in-council to cancel the incorporation of any company found to have evaded the provisions of the act.

This was subsequent to the argument by Mr. Eberts that means would be found by the Americans to evade the principles of the act; for example, they might organize a company with five British subjects, five incorporators, and five nominal trustees, even if each of these five held but a single five-cent or 10-cent share of the stock.

The Attorney-General readily admitted that it would be absolutely impossible to prevent all evasion of the intention of the act. The best that could be done was to come as near as possible to prevention.

In connection with the bill before the committee, Mr. Turner presented a second letter he had just received from a Seattle attorney of his own name—Mr. C. W. Turner. This gentleman wrote:

"Permit me as a citizen of the United States, having a deep interest in your province, to suggest, which I do most respectfully, the unwisdom of the proposed legislation. An era of good feeling, never so fully appreciated hitherto, exists between our people and yours, assuring a firmer friendship between us in future, with all the blessings it will confer. The opportunity for an advance in our civilization and humanitarianism should be fostered in every way. The law proposed in Victoria would naturally disturb such progress, because it would be quickly recognized by everybody on our side of the line as a shaft levelled specially at us; and whilst such result would be inevitable, it would not accomplish the end desired, and would only lead to further determined energy, activity and enterprise of our miners and merchants. Whether the proposed legislation will provoke retaliation, no one can foretell. If it does, no one should be surprised. The labor and capital of our citizens have largely contributed to the development of mineral resources in every clime, and both your placer and quartz regions have felt their potency. Probably the freedom of your system in admitting aliens to acquire mineral claims without distinction inspired the act of congress of March 2, 1897, where it is provided that persons not citizens of the United States may acquire and hold lots and parcels of land in any incorporated or platted city, town or village, or any mine or mining claim in any of the territories of the United States. The constitution of the state of Washington gives similar rights to aliens as to mineral lands, and no line is drawn by either law as to the class of mineral lands that may be so held. Local traders in your mining camps are generally Canadians, and from them miners' supplies are chiefly obtained. They in turn buy in your own markets, so that at best there should not be more than a generous rivalry between your people and ours to secure local custom, and the history of all mining camps is that there has been more money expended within them than the amount taken from them. It is, therefore, better to encourage our people to aid your own in the development of your mineral wealth than to exclude them, viewed solely from the fact last stated. Viewed from any standpoint, the restrictive measure suggested is not in harmony with the enlightened spirit of our times, nor is it justifiable by the conditions surrounding us. But my conditions surrounding us. But my intention was more to call your attention to the recent act of congress mentioned than to criticize your policy, and I beg you to treat this communication

only as the prompting of amity, and a disposition to promote the common good."

In a subsequent note Mr. Turner, of Seattle, wrote the leader of the opposition: "Either I or my typewriter omitted the words, 'acquire and,' which should be inserted between the words 'may' and 'hold' on the 18th line of the second page of my letter of this date to you, thereby giving the law referred to its literal (and a very important) significance; for there is no doubt in my mind, as a lawyer of many years' experience in our mineral regions, having a fair knowledge of our legislation and judicious in mining law, that the framers of the provision mentioned intended by the use of the word 'acquire' that aliens can 'locate,' as well as take by any other method, mining claims—our courts having long held that 'discovery, locating, recording, etc.,' required by the Mineral act of congress of May 10, 1892, are acts or terms of purchase."

The bill was reported complete with amendments, the report to be considered on Monday, to which date the house stands adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Helgesen—To move on Monday that a respectful address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying His Honor to move the Dominion government to furnish this house with the following returns: viz.:

1. The number of Chinese landed at the various ports of the province from foreign ports and the amount of head tax collected during the years 1897 and 1898.

2. The number of Japanese landed at the various ports of the province from foreign ports during the same period.

3. The number of Chinese and Japanese landed at the quarantine station at Victoria during the same period.

By Mr. McBride—To move that an address be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to move the Dominion government to take steps to amend the statutes of Canada with reference to marine and fisheries, so as to provide for the appointment of a board of local commissioners having jurisdiction over the fisheries of this province, with full power and authority to make rules and regulations concerning them.

By Mr. Eberts—For all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and Archibald Dick (late inspector of mines) and his replies thereto touching the enforcement of the Coal Mines Regulation act as to the employment of Chinese underground, and particularly any letter or report he may have made as to what action he had taken in the premises.

GALLERY NOTES.

It is understood that the writ will be issued to-day (Saturday) for the by-election in Victoria city to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Mr. Richard Hall, the date of the election being fixed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The election in Vancouver city necessitated by Mr. Tisdall's resignation. As to North East Kootenay, steps toward a new election are somewhat delayed, owing to the non-receipt of official notification of Mr. Neilson's death. Premier Selwyn yesterday to the medical man at Almonte, Ont., who attended the deceased gentleman in his fatal illness, and who will no doubt forward a certificate of death.

The Police and Prisons bill, which the house has now approved, still retains the practice so long complained of of allowing prisoners—even for petty misdemeanors—being paraded outside the confines of the gaols, to work, a punishment which was never contemplated in their sentences and which many condemn as a cruel relic of barbarism.

The private bills committee, at their meeting yesterday morning for organization, elected Mr. Higgins as chairman; while Mr. Kellie was honored by the mining committee, which was organized, and Mr. O'Connell as chairman. Mr. Clifford has been substituted for Col. Baker, and seven has been fixed as a quorum.

Attorney-General Martin says that no important change is involved in his bill to amend the Small Debts act, which is now in the printer's hands. The proposed amendments are spoken of in detail, rather than in principle, in the direction of improving the workability of the act.

A meeting of the gentlemen representing the several provincial papers in the house is to be held in the press room at 1 p.m. on Monday for the purpose of formally organizing the gallery. There are this year nine papers regularly represented.

The Attorney-General's bill to amend the Jurors' Act Amendment act, 1899, provides for the reduction of the number of the grand jury panel from 24 to 13. No suggestion as to payment of grand jurors is made in the bill.

THE PERSONAL CHRIST.—The tendency of some religionists to eliminate Christ from the religion of which he is founder and leader is to be deplored. It is the founder of the religion, and to attempt to give the personal Christ his proper place in his own religion. In our text we conceive Jesus as saying, "I do not say, if I do not die, the world will be better, for I will be gone, and the world will be no more." And, in this last cruel test to stamp my individuality and perfect personality on the world, the test of truth will not be yours, and enthusiastic spiritual life will not exist.—Rev. A. A. Rice, Universalist, Los Angeles, Cal.

Do You Have Backache?

Then Your Kidneys Are Out of Order and You Need Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

You're only tired, you say; your back is tired. But what does this mean? It simply means that your kidneys are tired; they are aching because they are worn out and unable to do their work of filtering the blood.

Backache is the most marked symptom of kidney disease. By neglecting to cure an aching back you leave yourself liable to Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, and all the terrible and fatal diseases. Whatever other ailments you may neglect, never delay in curing the kidneys.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are specific for kidney disorders. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, making them strong and vigorous and absolutely remove every trace of kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the cheapest and most effective kidney cure ever offered for sale, as is evinced by the enormous sale and the large number of testimonials from all parts of Canada and the United States. One pill a dose, twenty-five cents, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

TWELVE HOURS' BLOW

Gale Strikes Victoria Yesterday Morning and Continues During the Day.

Ship Iranian Blown on the Rocks Near the Entrance to Esquimalt Harbor.

The gale which had been raging along the Oregon, Washington and Vancouver Island coast for twenty-four hours, reached Victoria early yesterday morning, and carried before it everything loose that was left lying around. Signs and fences suffered considerable, but no serious damage was done in the city. The Heather block recently gutted by fire threatened at times to throw off some of the iron and brick work. The gale lasted for about two live hours.

On the water front the effect of the gale was severest. The water off Ten Mile and Clover points was like miniature maelstroms and seas of monstrous size rolled in all along the coast. At Oak Bay, Fiddle reef boat house broke adrift and caused the department of marine and fisheries no small amount of uneasiness as at first reports Lighthouse Keeper Davis was reported to be on board. As soon as Capt. Gaudin was notified of it he at once sent Capt. Owens, mate of the steamer Quadra, now undergoing her annual overhauling, out to investigate. The latter took the car out to Oak Bay and from there crossed to the boathouse in a small boat. With the sea as it was Capt. Owen considered that the house must come ashore and that the lighthouse keeper was safe. His conjectures proved correct.

As the gale assumed its greatest force the big steel four-masted bark Iranian, which was lying at the entrance to the harbor, began to drag anchor and never came to a halt until her stern grounded on the beach at the point known as Rose Bank, well within the harbor. A message was immediately sent to town for assistance and the tug Ozar was hurriedly despatched to her relief. The aid was timely and the big ship was rescued without difficulty. She is a magnificent vessel of 2,958 tons gross register and but four years old. She is here seeking and there was no one on the water front but who was pleased at seeing her escape so fortunately, no damage having been sustained so far as could be learned. The Ozar had just returned from the Cape when she received the call. She had taken into the Royal Roads the ship King Edward, which, like the Iranian, is here seeking, being out 23 days from Yokohama.

There were many other pranks played by the wind, one being to drive a fleet of five steamers into shelter at Sidney. The Princess Louise started as usual for the Fraser, got as far as Ten-Mile point, but could get no farther with safety and, accordingly, returned, not going out again until late in the afternoon. The Charmer, too, felt the force of the gale. She left late and did not reach Vancouver until about noon, leaving there on return shortly after two.

TROUBLESOME BONDING.

American Traveller Has Sorry Experience with Canadian Officials in the North.

Capt. J. E. Sneyely, of Sandusky, Ohio, has had a sorry experience with Canadian customs officials in the North, but application as a last resort to Collector Milne, of this city, has secured him the only relief possible at this stage. The Captain is agent of the Alaska Cooperative Mining Company. He bonded for a trip to Circle City in Seattle, and bonded the same through to Circle City, which is in United States territory. On arrival at the summit of White pass he paid Captain Cartwright, N.W.M.P., the sum of \$252.12, the amount of duty chargeable, and received from Captain Cartwright an order for a refund at Fort Cudahy, upon the goods passing beyond Canadian territory. On arrival at Fort Cudahy the Captain found no customs officer there. Since then by correspondence and interviews with all the Canadian officials he could come across in the Northern country he had vainly sought to recover his money, all admitting the probable justice of his claim but denying jurisdiction. At last he arrived at Victoria and laid his trouble before Mr. Milne, who, after the exchange of telegrams with the department at Ottawa, was able to make the refund for which Capt. Sneyely had waited so many months.

A COPTIC PRAYER.

I have written with my hand, and the writing bears witness to me, because one day I shall leave it and depart. With what strength my hand has written, when my hand shall perish my strength is still there.

And there is no scribe that will not pass away, but what his hands have written will remain forever.

Write nothing with thy hand but that which thou wilt be well pleased to see at the resurrection.

I wrote, and I thought there was no harm, because my hand will perish one day, and its writing will remain. And I know that God will bring it forth to-morrow; what then—O that I had considered—what defense will it make?

The Lord Jesus Christ, may He cause this holy copy to avail for the saving of the soul of the wretched man who wrote it.

And lighten the eyes of his mind to know the mystery of his interpretation and the understanding of his spiritual secret, and make him worthy to strive in knowing for himself and him who shall read in it.—The Coptic version of the Testament.

A VERY METHODICAL MAN.

One of the most methodical men who ever lived in Washington County was a native of Harrington. He was always so very particular about his dress that he would not allow himself to appear in the company of strangers without first making a complete change of clothing and attending to all the details of his toilet. Once his eccentricity in that direction caused him the loss of his house and other buildings. This was the time his house caught fire, and his wife, after working several minutes trying to extinguish the flames, went into one of the front rooms where she found her eccentric husband with a lamp and razor before the looking-glass taking a shave and putting on a clean paper collar. "What on earth are you doing?" Aint you aware that our house is on fire, and will burn down?" "Oh, yes," he replied, calmly, "the house is on fire. I know it, and soon all the people in town will be here, and who knows but there'll be a few strangers in the crowd."—Bangor Commercial.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Little Doing on the Water Front in Consequence of the Storm.

The only arrival in port up till a late hour yesterday was the tug Ozar and her tow from the Cape. She reported among other vessels as having passed up the Straits the German ship Rodenbeck and the Coloma, the former being from Shanghai and having been taken to Port Townsend. Both are in ballast, the Coloma, which was taken to Port Angeles, being under charter to load at Chemainus. Out in Esquimalt H. M. S. Photon left the dry dock after general repairs. She was followed in dock by the torpedo destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago. The latter goes into commission next month, and a crew will be chosen for her from the flagship. In the evening there was more stir shown among ships. The Rosalie came in, and after taking on a few passengers, including Norman Macaulay's party, proceeded north to the Wharfedale, from San Francisco, also arrived during the evening and landed a good freight at the outer wharf. The R. M. S. Warrimoo does not sail for the South Seas until Saturday, being delayed by non-arrival of European mails.

TIE ICB-BOUND "VICTORIAN."

Further details respecting the position of the Canadian Development company's steamer Victorian, reported yesterday as ice-bound in the Yukon, have come to hand in a formal report made by Capt. E. C. Lewis to the company. He reports reaching Fort Yukon on October 2, at which place he left the steamer and proceeded up river to make an examination of the channels over the Yukon flats. Finding the water had fallen so low that it was impossible to cross the flats, he returned to Fort Yukon and placed the Victorian in winter quarters alongside the N. A. T. Co.'s steamer Healy. The steamers are safely laid up in the berths which have been regularly used by Yukon liners for several seasons and the officers at the time of writing were engaged in preparing comfortable winter quarters.

Bank for Atlin.—Mr. M. Botsford, Coast manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, is in the city. He said last evening that a branch of the bank would shortly be opened at Atlin City, Mr. W. A. Spencer, late manager of the Nanaimo branch, having gone up to take charge.

A HAPPY RELEASE.

Mr. H. Bawden, of Hamilton, Ends a Six Years' Bondage.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Released His From the Tortures of Lumbago—No Other Remedy Had Given Him Any Relief.

Hamilton, Jan. 14.—The Christmas season of 1898 was a significantly happy one for Mr. Harry Bawden, foreman of the Simcoe Iron Works, and who lives at 40 Hess street, north, in this city.

For six years past Mr. Bawden had been in the grip of Kidney Disease, as was in fact by frequent and agonizing attacks of Lumbago.

Those who have suffered the miseries and pains attendant upon this complaint will tell you what a burden his life was made by it.

Mr. Bawden consulted the most eminent physicians, and used various so-called "special" cures for his trouble, but experienced no benefit from any of them.

About a year ago he was strongly advised by a friend to try Dodd's Kidney Pills for his trouble. He so, and found the most wonderful relief from the first box he used.

This promising experience gave him fresh courage, and he bought a second box of pills until he had taken five boxes in all. After having used this quantity of the medicine there was no need for a further supply. Mr. Bawden was now sound and well in every respect. Every symptom, every vestige of Kidney Trouble had left him, and he was cured.

For some time in six years he was able to spend Christmas and New Year's Day without a twinge of pain, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, and to them alone. Dodd's Kidney Pills are making thousands of Hamiltonians happy by making them healthy. No other medicine on earth can cure Kidney Disease of any and every type. Dodd's Kidney Pills have never failed in a single case. They always cure.

PARNELL IN POLITICS.

"One night during the general election of 1874 Parnell dined with his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, in Dublin. After dinner Capt. Dickinson said: "Well, Charles, why don't you go into Parliament? Why don't you stand for your native county?" To the surprise of everyone at the table, Parnell said quickly: "I will; whom ought I to see?" "Oh," said Dickinson, "we will see about that to-morrow. The great thing is you have decided to stand." "I will see about it at once," said Parnell. "I have made up my mind, and I won't wait. Whom ought I to see?" "I think Gray of the Freeman's Journal," said John, who was also present. "Very well," said Parnell, rising from the table, "I shall go to him at once. Do you come with me, John." The two brothers then went away together. It was now 11 o'clock, and they found Gray at the Freeman's office. He was amazed when Parnell entered and said: "I have come to say, Mr. Gray, that I mean to stand for Wicklow as a Home Ruler."—"Parnell's Life.

"77"

In Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Prevents Pneumonia

The use of "SEVENTY-SEVEN" for Grip prevents Pneumonia by "breaking up" the Cold, while its tonic powers sustain the vitality during the attack.

The doctors and officers of Boards of Health say that this epidemic of Grip is not so severe as that of former ones, but the danger of Pneumonia or other complications is just as great.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip.

At druggists, or sent prepaid; 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.

Humphreys' Med. Co., cor. William and John streets, New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure do not.

As they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and there is no country in the world where these little pills are so much in demand as in this little vale. In so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

In the face of so many lives that have been where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials of 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

COMING!



Now that it is universally acknowledged that my patent appliances positively CURE RUPTURE, I invite the very worst cases—infants, children and adults—no matter how bad you may be afflicted. See what our leading physicians say:

Ottawa, December 20, 1898.

I have much pleasure in testifying to J. L. Armstrong's ability in the mechanical treatment of Hernia or Rupture. He has very successfully treated patients of mine, ranging in age from a few months to 66 years of age. Most of these patients were afflicted with very large unmanageable Hernia, which failed to be relieved by all the trusses tried. The principle of his patent appliance seems to be perfect. The support is directed against the seat of the rupture only, and can be manipulated to retain accurately. I unhesitatingly recommend Mr. Armstrong to the consideration of the profession and the public.

HENRY P. WRIGHT, M.D., 102 Bigh street.

Ottawa, December 18, 1898.

J. L. Armstrong, Esq., Ottawa:

Dear Sir,—In my practice I necessarily meet with many cases of Hernia or Rupture. During the past 19 years I have had occasion to use trusses of many patterns, with the usual results obtained from belt and spring trusses, viz., very unsatisfactory. Until I recommended your patent appliances adjusted by yourself, all have been little better than useless. I voluntarily recommend anyone afflicted with Hernia to apply to you at once, and I have no doubt that every intelligent physician, as he becomes aware of your ability to cure rupture, will gladly recommend you to his patients.

A. A. HENDERSON, M.D., 414 Albert street.

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